

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 17.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2567.

## JAPANESE LANDING TO BESIEGE VLADIVOSTOK

### PROSPECTUS OF BALTIC FLEET

Russians Burn a  
Village In  
China.

They Massacre All the  
Inhabitants, Includ-  
ing the Women.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

**YINKOW, Feb. 26--The  
Japanese have landed at  
Possiet Bay to attack Vla-  
divostok.**

#### THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Baltic squadron, eight battleships, five cruisers, two transports, thirty torpedo boats sail East June.

The above dispatch is given in the skeleton form in which it was received. The concluding three words may mean that the Baltic ships will sail in June for the Far East or that they are sailing now and expect to arrive in June. The former dispatch announcing that the Baltic fleet had entered the Kiel canal on its way to the Orient was denied two days thereafter.

#### IF A GREAT WAR COMES,

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prime Minister Balfour has confirmed the statement that Great Britain has no intention, in the event of a continental war, to seize ports on the coast of Spain.

#### RUSSIANS MASSACRE CHINESE.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 26.—The Russians have burned a large Chinese village on the Sungari river and massacred the inhabitants, including women.

The Tsungari river is about 20 miles from Harbin, where Alexieff recently established himself.

#### COSSACKS GUARD RAILROAD.

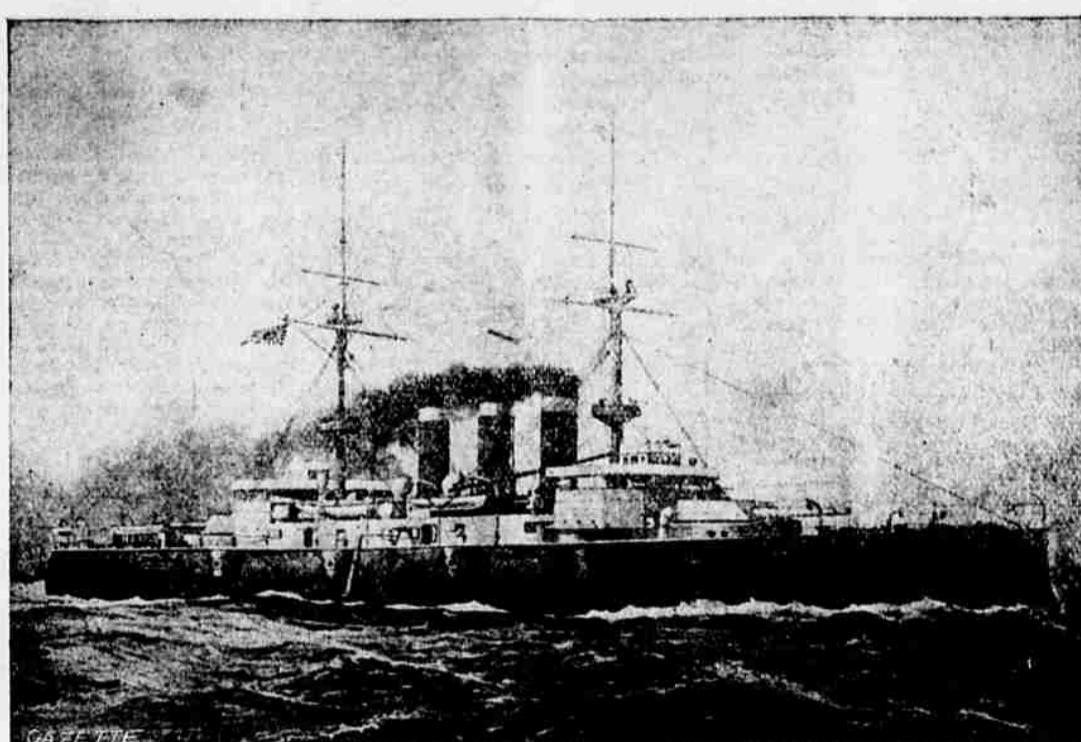
PEKING, Feb. 26.—The Manchurian railway is guarded by Cossacks occupying towers built at intervals of a mile.

#### RUSSIA DOESN'T LIKE US.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Irritation at the United States is affecting the trade between the two countries. Commercial orders are being cancelled here.

#### SEIZES KOREA BEEF.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 26.—Six hundred and seventy tons of Rus-



JAPANESE FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP HATSUSE.

### STRENGTH OF WORLD'S NAVIES GIVEN IN OFFICIAL FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The fighting strength of the various navies of the world, together with details of the building programme of each for the coming year, has been compiled by Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and made an appendix to the report on the naval bill. In the relative order of warship strength is given in tonnage, as follows:

Countries	Present Tonnage.	Eventual Tonnage.
Great Britain.....	1,516,040	1,807,250
France.....	576,168	755,737
Russia.....	416,158	616,275
Germany.....	387,874	558,432
United States.....	294,405	505,610
Italy.....	258,838	329,277
Japan.....	243,586	253,681
Austria.....	93,913	149,833

Eventual tonnage includes completed vessels and those under construction or for which provision has been made.

CHINA UNLOADS RUSSIAN BEEF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer China has been delayed until Saturday to allow the unloading of Russian beef which it is feared the Japanese would capture.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened Port Arthur but retired after a cannonade of short duration.

Two stranded ships were burned.

The torpedo-boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 25.—The Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk at Chemulpo on February 8th, has been examined by Japanese naval officers. It is possible the cruiser may be raised and put in the Japanese service. The most serious injury is above the water line.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Wheat touched \$1.09 on the Exchange today. The war in the Orient is aiding the bull movement.

### TO FORTIFY PUNCHBOWL

Guns to Keep an Enemy's Ships  
at Respectful Distance From  
Honolulu.

Punchbowl may be created a live crater for war purposes in the Federal scheme of fortifying Honolulu against the possible attacks of enemies. A former consideration of Honolulu's peerless lookout mountain, about whose base some of the prettiest suburbs are clustered, for a formidable citadel resulted in abandonment of the idea as not of the best military science.

Now, it is authoritatively announced, the War Department is again taking up the question of establishing a powerful land battery upon Punchbowl. Colonel McClellan, commandant of the Coast Artillery garrison at Camp McKinley, has approached the Territorial Government on the subject. The plan broached is to place heavy guns some distance back from the rim of the extinct crater—far enough back, it is suggested, to avoid damage to buildings in town from concussion when the guns are fired. No doubt the cannone could not be always kept mute in times of peace, as the gunners must have some practice and a range-finding field for the possible enemy be constructed.

The Territorial Government is consulted in the matter by courtesy, as the War Department wishes to ascertain how the citizens of Honolulu would regard the planting of heavy ordnance over their heads.

It is said that the guns would have a range out to sea over the city of 12,000 yards. As the effective range of a modern battleship's guns is 8000 yards, the theory is that the Punchbowl battery would be able to keep an enemy at a respectful distance. Though under the articles of war the fortifying of the city would invite its bombardment by an enemy, the argument is heard that if not fortified the city would be captured anyway.

On the part of the Government, it is suggested, the acquisition of Punchbowl for fortification purposes by the War Department might be accompanied with a restoration to the Territory of the drillshed property as the greatly desired site of the projected new armory of the National Guard of Hawaii.

### DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate has passed the legislative, judicial and executive appropriations.

The House Committee on Contested Elections has made a report in favor of seating Livermore, of California, whose seat was claimed by Kahn.

#### WARSHIPS LEAVING THE Isthmus.

PANAMA, Isthmus of Panama, Feb. 25.—The larger portion of the United States warships at the Isthmus have been recalled. The only vessels of the Pacific Squadron remaining will be the Marblehead, the Petrel, Wyoming and two torpedo-boats. Since the ratification of the Canal Treaty and the anticipated arrival of the Third Infantry, this force is considered sufficient to guard American interests.

The cruisers New York, Boston and the gunboat Bennington will go to Callao. Four hundred and fifty of the marines will be transferred to the new Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba. The Dixie will probably be sent to San Domingo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 25.—C. E. Grunsky of San Francisco has accepted an appointment as Panama Commissioner.

#### WAR VESSELS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT SAID, Suez, Feb. 25.—The United States cruiser Buffalo with a convoy of torpedo-boats left this port today. The vessels are bound to the Philippines.

#### PRESIDENT HARPER IS ILL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—President Harper of Chicago University has suffered a relapse following an operation for appendicitis. His condition is quite serious.



CHINESE MILITARY PRISONERS IN KOREA, 1895.





# WILL OF H. WATERHOUSE

## Estate of Quarter Million Value Divided.

Owing to news of his brother's death received by Justice Galbraith, the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday without doing any business.

The Supreme Court made the record of disposing of eight cases, all but the decisions, on the calendar for the first day of its session. Besides those previously reported the following cases were covered: Appeal on taxes of Hawaiian Tramways Co., submitted on briefs; tax cases of John Li Estate, Bishop Estate and Mary Richards, argued and submitted; Kimura's exceptions to conviction for murder, submitted on briefs.

At 9:30 this morning the Supreme Court will hear the Attorney General's motion to strike from the files the petition of George A. Davis for rehearing of his disbarment case.

### THE FINN TRIAL.

There was not great difficulty in obtaining a jury for the trial of Joseph Finn for assault with intent to commit murder, in the shooting of Hugh Rooney, after Judge Robinson's court opened yesterday morning. Following are the names of the twelve men:

E. R. Bivens, S. Wm. Spencer, W. L. Fletcher, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlein, William Dunbar, John Coffee, John J. Egan, Clarence H. Cooke, Alex. C. Dowsett, James A. Lawlawa and James W. Bergstrom.

Before the noon recess the following witnesses had been called and all but the last-named examined: S. J. Rooney, Frank Lillis, A. P. Rodrigues, Ernest Heine, Wm. B. Harrub and Charles E. W. Dunwell.

In the afternoon Herbert Harrub, M. F. Cropley, Hugh Walter Rooney, George Macaulay and Deputy Sheriff C. F. Chillingworth were called. Mr. Fleming for the Territory stated that possibly he would have one more witness to call.

There was nothing elicited which had not been well covered in the Advertiser's report of the shooting the morning after it happened.

### THE VOUCHER CASES.

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae were arraigned before Judge Robinson yesterday morning on their respective indictments in connection with the sessional expenses of the House of Representatives. C. W. Ashford appeared for all three defendants and obtained permission for them to re-serve their pleas until Monday next.

### WATERHOUSE'S WILL.

Henry Waterhouse's will was filed for probate by his son Albert Waterhouse yesterday. The character and value of the estate left by deceased are thus stated in the petition:

"Real property situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and elsewhere, the probable value whereof is about eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000)."

"Personal property, consisting of stocks, bonds, notes, live stock, life insurance, horses, carriages, furniture, situated in said Honolulu and elsewhere, of the probable value of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$160,000)."

"That in addition to the aforesaid property the said Henry Waterhouse, deceased, left certain real property in Cedar Rapids, State of Iowa, the value whereof is unknown to your petitioner."

From the foregoing it will be seen the estate is worth about a quarter of a million dollars.

The will was executed on March 24, 1903, in presence of Percy M. Pond and Antonio Q. Marcallino, and a codicil thereto on April 13, 1903, in presence of Edwin Benner and Antonio Q. Marcallino. By the will the testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Waterhouse, all his personal property consisting of furniture, horses and carriages at the homestead, Nuuanu street; also for her life the said homestead known as the Diamond homestead and purchased by him from his daughter Mary Stangenwald Corbett, and at his wife's death one-third of said property, each, to his daughters Eleanor Waterhouse Wood and Mary Stangenwald Corbett and son Albert Waterhouse. All the residue of his estate, real or mixed, he leaves to his wife and three children already named, one-fourth part each.

His son Albert Waterhouse and his brother William Waterhouse (of Pasadena, California) are nominated to be the executors of his will, the testator stipulating "that they shall not be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such executors."

By the codicil Mr. Waterhouse bequeaths all of his stock held at death in Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Limited, to his son Albert.

### DIVORCE.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce to Kelekia Hook Sang against Hook Sang on the ground of non-support, ordering the libellee to pay all costs to date and libellant's counsel fee of \$50. F. Andrade appeared for libellant. There was no appearance of or for libellee.

Judge Robinson ordered Harry W. Flint to pay Nina I. Flint, pending her divorce suit, \$25 alimony on or before the 15th of each month, also \$50 at-

torney's fee and \$22 suit money sixty days from January 25.

### COURT NOTES.

Kailua by her attorney, J. P. Ball, has entered an appeal from Judge Robinson's decree sustaining the demurrers to her complaint against the executors, heirs and assigns of the late James Campbell.

Yim Yan Kong, administrator, files an inventory of the estate of Ah Kana alias Ah Kun, showing it to consist of a claim of \$100 for wages against the estate of the late William Luther Wilcox.

Judge Gear still had Wilder's Steamship Co. vs. W. H. Pain, on trial by jury, before him yesterday. It started last Thursday.

Defendants in the case of Maria Rawlinhos vs. Antone M. Silva and J. D. Marques have appealed to the Circuit Court from District Magistrate Dickey's judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$61.15 with summary possession of certain premises.

S. M. Ballou, in his injunction suit against Mutual Telephone Co., has filed a replication to the answer of defendant.

### PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"Patronize Home Industry," is the slogan of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, which will be made the basis of a conference to be held shortly between the Governor and representatives of the Exchange. Recent bids for materials for public works, in which mainland firms have competed with local business houses, have aroused the Exchange members to action, and they will endeavor to have the government advise the departments to give the local firms the advantage of the bidding.

The Exchange feels keenly on the question of the taxpayers' money going to non-residents, supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the country. There is a growing sentiment among the Exchange members, as well as business men and taxpayers in general, that every dollar of the expended government revenues, which can possibly be kept in the Islands, should have that method of disposal. It is pointed out that the present condition of business demands this course be followed.

There are merchants here with heavy stocks sufficient to supply the needs of the community, including government wants, and there are contractors with extensive and expensive operating plants, such as the Honolulu Iron Works and Catton & Neill. These concerns must make a living and get interest on their invested capital. The withdrawal of possible contracts from local bidders, under conditions by which an outsider can bid, is looked upon as a direct monetary loss to the community and to the firms it should support.

The Exchange recently passed a resolution that it is the sense of the organization representing the material supply houses and contractors of Honolulu that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands.

**TEACHERS ARE COMING HERE**

R. H. Trent has received word that a party of Massachusetts teachers contemplates a tour of Hawaii during the summer vacation months. George H. Barton of Cambridge, Mass., who visited the Islands some time ago, proposes to bring the party of pedagogues to see the sights and enjoy the climate as he enjoyed it. The party contemplates a visit to the Volcano during its stay. Barton wants to make the trip overland from Kawaihae to Hilo but this will hardly be possible with a party of ladies.

Mr. Trent is arranging for a tour of Kauai by a party of Honolulu teachers during the summer.

### Police News.

In the case of Felipe, a Porto Rican woman, against Police Officer Halola, charged by the former with having treated her roughly while placing her under arrest, Judge Lindsay reprimanded the officer and told him of the necessity of making arrests without undue force.

Police Officer Apana, charged with assault and battery upon A. P. Rodriguez, went free, as the matter had been settled out of court. The men quarreled over a woman. Lee Kwai, who was mixed up in the affair, had his case nolle prossed.

Manuel Grace was fined \$10 for driving over a Japanese child several weeks ago. The child was not seriously injured.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM** is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Ha-

## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OF HAWAII

### FROM STORE LIFE.

Before the first day of the year 1903, we were wont to look upon the Hawaiian Islands as our far-off possessions, distant nearly a week's voyage from even our farthest Western shores. But now there is a little cable strand that connects the Paradise of the Pacific with our Golden Gate, and messages flash to and fro in a manner to make it hard to realize the distance that separates them.

Every American is more or less interested in the Hawaiian Islands now that they are a territorial part of the United States. Long before the "Forty-niners" trekked across the continent in their hunt for California gold, the lofty Mauna Loa, with its fiery craters, lay down upon a little empire scattered at its foot. The natives at that time trafficked chiefly in sandalwood, dealing only with China. As early as 1815, however, the Astors established a branch house on the islands and were soon followed by others. It was at this time that the American whaling industry assumed enormous proportions and the Islands became a recruiting, refitting and transshipping center with the resultant increase in commerce and trade.

As the business houses had to supply everything to the whalers, it was necessary to carry large and varied stocks, which made them take on a character that has been retained to this very day.

Those of us whose knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands is confined to printed or spoken words have visions of a land of perpetual balmy spring, of flowers and tropical plants, of ease and luxury. But there is more than that to our Pacific possessions. In the past few years the business enterprises of Honolulu and other important cities, with their outlying sugar plantations, have assumed proportions so enormous that the statistics are startling. The import trade that amounted to but \$1,000,000 in 1890, now annually reaches a total of some \$15,000,000. The Custom House collections alone reaching above the million dollar mark.

Sixty years ago the foreign population numbered but 600, with five wholesale and twenty retail shops. Now, of the 150,000 people in the territory, there are less than two-thirds native Hawaiians.

The first great trade impetus was the reciprocity treaty with the United States in 1876, granting free entrance to Hawaiian sugar. American protection and capital developed the industry so that now there are fifty-seven plantations with a capital approximating \$100,000,000, employing alone an army of 42,000 men.

The trade conditions of Honolulu and the other important cities on the islands are, perhaps, not paralleled elsewhere on the globe. Their unique isolation make Hawaii a necessary port for practically every Pacific steamer. The cosmopolitan tone of the population largely accounts for the various business methods in vogue.

The wholesale houses of Honolulu number, perhaps, a dozen, and the range of stocks is truly remarkable. A man, to be a successful salesman in Hawaii, must know all about his business. He need not speak an alien tongue,

The range of trade is just as varied. In the city of Honolulu, with its more than 40,000 population, one not only caters to the cosmopolitan population of the country, but must as well be ready to meet the travelers under the flags of all nations. Nor is it only the tourist trade that comes here; in this harbor meet the general ships of the merchant marine of every flag that floats. As a result, one must be able to successfully deal with these probable purchasers.

The Hawaiian Islands have yet to see their greatest development. With the completion of that great Isthmian waterway that is to unite the two oceans, these islands will enter upon an era of prosperity which will undoubtedly rival any that has gone before.

The unequalled climatic advantages, coupled with improved shipping facilities, are bound to further develop the sugar industry which today reaches an annual export volume of 400,000 tons. And with the growth of this great industry, the other many and varied business interests of our newly acquired territory in the Pacific will undoubtedly keep pace.

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Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Manager.

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 26

## THE WAR NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the news came that Admiral Togo's fleet had attacked Port Arthur and suffered the loss of four battleships and two transports. What the transports were doing in a battle was not divulged. The story of the fight was sent from St. Petersburg but the alleged Japanese losses had not been confirmed there. That a conflict of some kind was going on yesterday at Port Arthur may be predicted of the news from Chefoo that heavy firing had been heard there in the direction of the Russian fortress across the Gulf. Later in the day came the news that four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers had passed Wei-hai-Wei, a port near Chefoo, steaming eastward in the direction of Korea. This could have been no other than Admiral Togo's fleet from Port Arthur. As there are but six Japanese battleships extant four could hardly have been sunk and leave four remaining. Furthermore the fleet Togo took from Sasebo had but four battleships and he seems to have them yet. If he lost any ships at all they must have been smaller vessels and might have been torpedo boats.

It is now reasonably clear that the story of sunken battleships is the usual Chefoo fake, based upon the destruction of merchant steamers loaded with stone, which the Japanese intended to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Viceroy Alexiev sends the news to St. Petersburg, possibly in answer to a request for further light on the unconfirmed battleship story.

## A PUNCHBOWL FORT.

The proposal is said to have been made to the Governor by Col. McTeehan on behalf of the Federal Government to acquire a site on Punchbowl for a battery of 12-mile guns.

This is surprising in view of the fact that the Army Commission, which was here several years ago looking up sites for Honolulu fortifications, expressly said that Punchbowl would not answer and that the heavy guns should be located only on Diamond Head and Barber's Point, with a battery at Waikiki and one near Paul Isenberg's place.

Something was also said about a battery, possibly a mobile one, to guard the Pall approach to Honolulu. A subsequent board added fortifications for the special defense of Pearl Harbor.

This journal does not know why the Commission found fault with Punchbowl, but it might have been because, if a battery there should ever fire at a hostile fleet and the latter should respond, enough of the enemy's shells would fall in the city to destroy it. A Punchbowl fort, instead of saving the town, would simply invite its annihilation.

## ADULTERATION.

The laws of this Territory for the maintenance of a high standard of food and drugs are unusually complete, but they may be susceptible of some amendment and additions. Act 34 of 1898, "to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," which required the food commissioner to report monthly to the president of the Board of Health, was broad and full in its definitions and in the powers it conferred. It was revised and enlarged and the original law repealed, by Act 50 of 1903, which covers instances of manufacture as well as sale, and, in cases of suspected articles, allows the Food Commissioner to act promptly, without the obstruction of a previous application to the Board of Health. In the preparation of these laws, much scientific knowledge and practical appreciation of their importance to the public were evinced.

Now Congress proposes to come to the assistance of the States and Territories by a very drastic statute which, it is believed, may be passed and approved during the present session, and which reads as if it had been to some extent based upon Hawaiian legislation. The proposed law is severe in the penalties it imposes and, in this respect is worthy of consideration. The most profitable suggestions it contains, however, are in the enumeration of the various forms of adulteration, which is broader and perhaps more searching in some particulars than our present law, as the following extracts will show:

Articles of food are to be considered adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product, when offered for sale, shall deceive the purchaser. They will also be considered as adulterated if any substance has been substituted wholly, or in part, for the article, or if any valuable constituent has been abstracted, or if they contain poisonous ingredients or any ingredient which may render such articles injurious to the health of persons consuming them.

Articles of food are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of the distinctive name of another article; if mixed, colored, powdered, or stained in any manner by which the damage or inferiority is concealed, so that such product, when sold, will deceive the purchaser; if labeled or branded with intent to deceive the purchaser, or if it purports to be a foreign product when not so, or is an imitation either in packing or label, of another substance of a previously established name, or which has been trademarked or patented.

Drugs shall be deemed adulterated if they differ from the regular standard of strength, or if their purity or strength fall below the standard under which they are sold. Drugs are to be considered misbranded if they be an imitation of or are offered for sale under the name of another article, or if the package containing the drug bears any false or misleading statement.

The stress of the proposed Act of Congress, it will be seen, is laid upon the point of successful deception of purchasers, which is a far-reaching proposition that deserves local endorsement. The subject itself is of the utmost importance to the health of the community. Not only should injurious adulterations be attacked, however, but impositions in the sale of articles of food that in themselves are not necessarily injurious should be prevented by penal consequences. Cooperation between Federal and Territorial authorities cannot fail to raise the standard of marketable articles and to minimize the evil results of the insidious adulterations that have been so common of late years.

## PANAMA CANAL PROSPECTS.

The Senate has ratified the Panama treaty and there now remains no obstacle to the digging of the canal, a law having been enacted some time ago providing means to begin the work and authorizing the President to go ahead.

In dealing with this matter in the Senate, the Democrats, who first thought of opposing the treaty, showed admirable discretion. Doubtless their vision was cleared by light from home. The people, determined to have the canal, would brook no legislative defeat; so the vote in favor of the treaty was 66 to 14. Those Democratic Senators who had been out against the treaty, because, as they said, it was part of the Government "militarism" easily came around for it, when they had to, on the ground of its commercial importance.

It is now possible for Hawaii to look forward to new conditions affecting its trade. All the cities of the Pacific coast from Vancouver to San Diego expect the canal to help them out and it will do so in the matter of cheaper railway freights. The Advertiser believes, however, that it will lessen their commerce, particularly that of the port of San Francisco. Steamers that can leave the Orient on a short cut to New York, Boston and Philadelphia are not going to San Francisco or Seattle to unload for transshipment to the other side, a circumstance which will divert most of the silk and tea trade from the coast metropolis. Nor will steamers load cotton at San Francisco, but the Asiatic trade when they can pick it up at Galveston and New Orleans. The Hawaiian sugar fleet, after the canal is built, will be mostly represented by direct steamers between Honolulu and Atlantic ports. San Francisco won't see much of it.

It is opportunities like these that attract the tourist and suggest the wisdom of putting on a fine vessel for summer and winter tours in the North Pacific. For instance a steamer could leave San Francisco, calling at Portland and the Sound cities and skirting Alaska, with its impressive coast scenery, thence to Unalaska and home via Honolulu and Hilo, giving the passengers at the latter place a chance to see the volcano. In the fall the steamer could go south from San Francisco, calling at Los Angeles, San Diego, Ensenada, La Paz, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco (with a side trip to the City of Mexico) and returning home via Honolulu and Hilo.

Eventually, when the canal is built, such excursions may come from New York, but in the meantime they ought to pay to the coast where there is so large a transient pleasure-seeking population.

Burton counts for about as much in the Senate as his old pals in Hawaii do in local politics. So his opposition to the Navy won't strand it on a lee shore.

## THE JAPANESE ARMY.

Japan sustains two armies and a militia; the permanent or regular army with its reserves, the territorial army, the national militia and the militia of the islands of Hokkaido, Tsushima, Goto, etc. The first army is kept ready for foreign service and numbers over 220,000 officers and men, 338 guns and 67,000 horses; the second, or territorial army numbers about 122,000 officers and men, 312 guns and 11,800 horses. Taking all arms together, capable of foreign and home defence and there are, exclusive of the Formosa garrison: Officers, 11,755; men, 384,399; guns, 1116; horses, 86,452. The total arms-bearing population, one in five, is 8,269,669 of a patriotic, self-sacrificing, and courageous race.

Service is obligatory in the case of every able-bodied male, without absolutely dependent relatives, from the age of seventeen to forty years, but on educational grounds many young men have their service modified. They become volunteers, which entails only one year's service with the colors (three months of which is in barracks like an ordinary conscript), and then, after eleven and a quarter years in the reserves, they pass into the territorial army.

This is the system which applies practically to all the better classes, and graduates of normal schools and teachers receive even more consideration, doing only six weeks with the colors and then at once passing into the territorial army. Everything possible is done to make the minimum of military service convenient to the secondary scholar, the graduate and the teacher, but no one who is physically fit can entirely escape, and if he tries to do so is placed, as punishment, on the same level as the conscript.

The mass of the army is composed of men drawn by lot at the rate of 60,000 a year, and 131,000 others are drafted into the two bodies of supernumeraries, the first entailing seven and one-third years' service, and the second only fifteen months, after which the men in both sections join the great territorial army.

Every year over 500,000 youths qualify by age for regular military service, and nearly 200,000 begin to serve either with the colors or as supernumeraries. The ordinary conscript who has to go with the colors, passes three years in the permanent, or regular army, four years and four months in the first regular reserves, five years in the second reserves, or landwehr, and then enters the depot service for 7 1/3, or 1 1/3 years, according to circumstances, eventually passing into the territorial army, for the remaining years up to the age of forty.

The Japanese have demonstrated the possession of all the qualities which go to make good soldiers except one and this one they have had no opportunity to show. They have no sensation of fear in battle, seeming neither to dread death nor to value life; they are always aggressive and fertile in expedient. Born a feudal race, among whom obedience of servant to lord was ingrained, they submit willingly to discipline, obeying the orders of their officers and asking no questions; a race of pedestrians, they march further and faster in a given time than the troops of any other nation; and being of slim physique, they are not encumbered in campaigns with baggage and provisions trains. The one open question about them is whether they would stand a long series of reverses, hanging on with bulldog tenacity when everything seemed to be going wrong. They have never been put to that test yet and it remains to be undergone.

The Bulletin's version follows:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese fleet has again threatened an attack but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned.

The torpedo boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese. If not, there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 21st. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack.

## A PROPOSED INCUBUS.

Under the heading, "County Act Will Increase Expense," the local organ of the County government idea prints the following:

At the conference of the business men with the Governor this morning, Mr. Spalding asked what difference the advent of a county act in the Territory would make in the finances of the government. The Governor replied that the Territory would be in a worse financial straits financially than it is with \$39,000 in the Treasury and with \$173,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be detected from an impulse to commit suicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the county act.

And yet, in spite of the fact that the Territory would be in a worse financial straits financially than it is with \$39,000 in the Treasury and with \$173,000 of floating and imminent debts, we are all expected to urge County government to help the Republican party. It needs a party patriotism which could not be detected from an impulse to commit suicide to do it. It assumes that by muddling things worse than they now are financially, the Republican party can make itself more acceptable to the voters.

The only voters in this island by whom such a course on the part of the Republican organization would be appreciated are the grafters and those who want to catch the votes of grafters. But the moment a party caters to such elements it begins to lose strength as well as self-respect and it deserves to lose them. People who have been Republicans all their lives and have helped elect Republican Presidents, of whom there are many in Hawaii, do not recognize their political alibi in an organization which deliberately commits itself to a policy of ruin to please the scavengers who like to see things wrecked for the sake of the pickings.

## NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems chidish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided.

For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for C. P. Huntington was credited with \$70,000,000 but his testamentary assay was less than \$30,000,000. James G. Fair did not begin to leave what people thought he had. A recent x-ray sidelight on J. Pierpont Morgan has shown a shrinkage in his pocketbook. Probably the estimates of the Rockefeller and Carnegie fortunes are not far astray but these are the exceptions that prove the rule.

## SPECIALS FAR ASTRAY.

The Star is too good a paper to waste any more of its space on Marine Exchange specials. Things of that sort should be left to its evening contemporary, which has no reputation to lose. The Marine Exchange is a bureau of the Examiner; and that paper, in respect to foreign war news, or anything else of a sensational character is hopelessly untrustworthy. It never lets the truth stand in the way of a readable story.

The sinking of imaginary battleships is the Examiner's especial forte; and those it sunk for the Japanese at Port Arthur turn out to have been stone-boats which the Japanese themselves were trying to sink at the entrance of the harbor. Any one who took the trouble to analyze the battleship news before yesterday knew that it couldn't be true. Togo, who had four battleships in his fleet could not have lost them in the morning and raised them in the afternoon, showing them before night 200 miles away. But it all "went" with the Examiner and it came to Honolulu as a special of the Marine Exchange. No doubt the Chefoo faker had a hand in it.

Aside from Consul Saito's official bulletins the Advertiser gives its readers nothing but the Associated Press news which includes such reports from special correspondents as that agency considers valuable. Even then this paper and its readers are often deceived; but those who rely upon the imaginings of yellow correspondents at Chefoo and Tokio are always deceived. The highest average of news accuracy is obtained by the Associated Press and the next highest by Reuter's, with which the former co-operates. Both do as well as they know how, but they are subject to censorship—except at Chefoo—and are often used by the Japanese and Russian governments to deceive the enemy. A newspaper reader must use his common sense and his geography when he reads the telegrams and leave the rest to the slow developments of the future.

## THE WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon's cables from or near the seat of war undid most of their news of the previous day, including the account of a Japanese calamity at Port Arthur. There was, however, a new dispatch of some significance which is differently rendered by the two evening papers. The Star's version is:

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 25.—The Japanese naval squadron again threatened an attack but retired after making an advance as if to give battle. Two of the stranded Japanese vessels have been burned.

The torpedo boats of the Japanese fleet were not injured.

It would be pleasing to have the original dispatch published if for no other reason than to see whether it designated the stranded vessels as Japanese. If not, there is a possibility that the vessels burned were the Russian ones which stranded in the outer harbor after the defeat of the 21st. Very likely they were the object of the Japanese attack.

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## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There is talk of consolidating the Bismarck and the Iao stables at Waialuku.

Edgar M. Brown of the Postoffice departed on the Kinau yesterday to spend a three weeks' vacation on the big island.

The Wireless Telegraph Company has renewed its service to Hawaii, the system being in good working order again, and by Thursday Manager Cross hopes to have the Kauai service open once more. The interruption came during the late storm when a pole was blown down at Lahaina, Maui, and another on Kauai.

# HOMESTEADS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH FORESTS

## Stock Breeders Appeal to Board of Agriculture for Help to Eradicate Pests of Animals as Well as Weeds.

W. M. Giffard, J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter and Jas. D. Dole formed a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for its weekly meeting yesterday. Mr. Giffard took the chair by vote of the Board in the absence of L. A. Thurston, president, and at his request Mr. Carter acted as secretary in the absence of C. S. Holloway. The meeting was held in the Representatives chamber of the Capitol. Probably the next meeting will be held at the nursery, King street, where the Board's new headquarters are established.

A letter from Mr. Kirkaldy, entomologist, reporting the destroying or oranges imported from China which were found in bad condition, was read and filed.

### EXCLUSION OF REPTILES.

The following opinion from Attorney General Andrews, on the subject of regulations to prevent the introduction of objectionable animals, was read and discussed:

Honolulu, Feb. 12, 1904.  
Hon. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: In answer to your request of February 4th, as to whether there is any law in existence granting powers to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, or any other Government Commissioner, whereby the importation of animals can be restricted, I have examined, as thoroughly as possible, the Territorial laws on the subject, and have been unable to find anything giving to such Board or Commissioner any such power.

I would, however, call your attention to Sec. 5, Subdivision 3, of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1903, wherein and whereby the Board of Agriculture is given the power to make rules and regulations, among other things, "for the preservation, protection and extension . . . of forest and forest reserves." I fear, however, that it would be necessary to strain the construction of this section to give the Board the power to preclude the importation of animals.

Yours truly,  
LORRIN ANDREWS,  
Attorney-General.

### FEDERAL COOPERATION.

Mr. Carter thought it might be feasible, as it would be desirable, to have the Treasury Department delegate powers of inspection to an official of this Board.

Mr. Brown said there might be some reptiles that were not venomous, yet which were undesirable to have introduced. It would be well if an official of this Board had inspection powers with discretion to admit or reject living things.

Mr. Giffard spoke of making the best arrangements possible, to serve until a law could be passed by the Legislature.

It was moved by Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Brown and carried:

"That the letter of the Attorney General be referred to the president of the Board, with instructions to confer with Mr. Stackable (Collector of Customs), with a view to obtaining a Treasury regulation covering the requirements."

### STOCKMEN'S PESTS.

The following letter from the secretary of the Stock Breeders' Association was read and referred to the executive officer for suitable replies on the different subjects treated. With regard to the mention made in the letter of information given by Mr. Perkins, the chairman said that all communications ought to pass through the Board, so as to be available for reference. Upon inquiry of Miss Peterson, clerk of the Board, it was found that the reply of Mr. Perkins to Mr. Judd was on the official files. This is the letter:

Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association.

Honolulu, Jan. 20, 1904.

Mr. C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works.

Dear Sir: As you may remember, the annual meeting of our Association was held on the 21st of December last. I have just received the stenographer's transcript of the proceedings taken at that time. I find by a motion duly put and carried by the Association I was instructed to communicate with the Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry and to ask them if they will take up the subject of noxious weeds and other plants with the endeavor to locate their natural habitat and to ascertain, if possible, whether or not they have any natural enemies which could be introduced.

The purpose of this letter is to carry out my instructions. You are familiar with the damage done by lantana and with a fight against it which has been carried on by the bugs from Mexico. You may also be familiar with the damage being done on the Island of Maui by the weed which the natives call pamakani. Parts of Hawaii are overrun with thistle and oil. I might mention other weeds.

Under date of September 29, 1903, I addressed a letter to the Board regarding the above pest of pamakani and

### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honokohau, North Kona, Hawaii, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL,  
Executive.

January 12, 1904.

also with reference to the horn fly, another scourge. To this I have had no response. I learn from Mr. Perkins that the letter was mislaid and was found by you on entering the office and sent to the Division of Entomology.

I take this occasion to ask on behalf of the Association that the Division of Entomology investigate the horn fly. The fly is the cause of much damage especially to cattle, pestered them day and night, keeping the cattle from feeding freely and on animals in poor condition causing large sores.

On some of the ranches over 50 per cent of the working horses are incapacitated at times by the sores on their backs caused by these flies. Our only relief can come from intelligent scientific investigation.

I have looked up the subject thoroughly as a layman can. I find that the bulletins from the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, deal with the pest in dairies and stables, but that they suggest no relief for conditions similar to ours in Hawaii. I firmly believe that the trained scientist can with the assistance of the Department in Washington import other bugs which feed on the larvae of the horn fly, which I understand are deposited in cattle dung. By this means we may be able to greatly reduce the flies in number, if not totally eradicate them.

Yours very truly,  
ALBERT F. JUDD, Sec'y.

### FORESTER HOSMER'S REPORT.

A. S. Hosmer, Territorial Forester, being present was called on for any remarks he might be willing to make. In response he read a report on his trip to Hawaii, which was made to a great extent in company with Governor Carter and party. The report was accepted and placed on file, being as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 24, 1904.  
To the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu,

T. H.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit a report upon my recent trip to the Island of Hawaii.

Arriving in Honolulu on the 13th of January I met some of the members of the Board informally on the following day. Early the next week the opportunity presented itself of visiting the Island of Hawaii in company with Mr. A. W. Carter. In the judgment of the Committee on Forestry this was a very favorable chance for me to attack the problems presented in the districts of Kohala and Hamakua. The gentlemen of this committee therefore suggested that I go over to Hawaii without waiting to formally report to the Board. I accordingly sailed for Hawaii on the Kinai leaving on the 19th of January. Before landing in Kohala I was invited by Governor Carter to become a member of his party during the time that he was in the Kohala and Hamakua districts. This invitation was later extended to cover his whole tour around the island. After consultation with Mr. Carter I modified my plan and accompanied Governor Carter as member of his immediate party, entirely around the island.

From the nature of the tour made by Governor Carter, it was, of course, impossible to do detailed work in any one locality, but an exceptional opportunity was afforded me to gain a knowledge of where the forests on the Island of Hawaii are, of what trees they are principally composed, and what the problems are, which are presented in each locality.

Landing at Mahukona, we made an almost complete circuit of the island, taking the boat again at Kawaihae. Several days were spent in the Kohala district where with headquarters at Senator Palmer Woods', we visited the forest land above the Kohala plantations, saw something of the region lying between Punaluu and Waipio gulches, as well as a portion of the Kohala mountain. Several days were spent at Waimea from which base a circuit of Mauna Kea was made, giving us the opportunity of seeing the mauna forest on the Parker ranch and the forest lands of Hamakua, and to get a general idea of the Pihonua tract, and, on the north side of the mountain, something of the forest lying above the cane land of Hamakua. From Waimea the party traveled along the coast to Hilo, making a number of side trips into the forest at various points. One of these was to Waipio gulch, another to the homestead near Honokaa, and another to the homestead above Hakalau. The week spent in Hilo was devoted in part to side trips to the homestead lands of Kailiki, Kaumana and Olaa. Another day we visited the Puna district, seeing considerable forest en route. Leaving Hilo, the party visited Puna district, going to Kalapana and from there across country to the Volcano House. From the Volcano House we went to Kapapala ranch, where the intention was to spend a couple of days in a careful examination of the forest land which the Hawaiian Sugar Company has reserved under fence for the last seven years. Extremely rainy weather prevented us from making an extended trip to this reserve as had been planned, but we saw enough to get a very good general idea of what had been done and of the great benefit which had resulted to the adjacent lands from the establishment of this reserve. Continuing northward from

Kapapala we followed the lower edge of the forest through the districts of Kau and Kona, making several excursions into the forest land. From Mr. Maguire's ranch we made the ascent of Mt. Hualalai, getting an excellent view from the peak of the extent of the forest through Kona, as well as on the slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, and the intervening plains. The following day the party visited Puwawa from which hill we got another fine view of the adjacent country, seeing in some detail some of the same forests which we had seen from Hualalai. From Puwawa we rode down across the lava flows and along the shore to Kawaihae, where we took the Kinai, arriving in Honolulu, on Saturday last.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the Island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii; the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahia. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

Mr. Hosmer said his personal belief was that there was a belt suitable for homesteads between the plantations and the forests, particularly in Kohala, but the great difficulty was the want of roads. The land was good and so were other conditions, but the people could not get any transportation. The whole question was that of getting to market, including in its scope inter-island steamers as well as roads.

Mr. Brown spoke of lands at 1200 to 1600 feet elevation where people wanted homesteads. To reach such places required most expensive roads. He called attention to this difficulty over and over again, but it did not seem to hold anybody back.

Mr. Giffard said he never saw a report of anything done on any homesteads except Wahia.

Mr. Brown stated that the original demand for homesteads was based entirely on the expectation of what could be done with coffee. That was all abandoned.

Mr. Giffard told of the homestead conditions on Hawaii as observed by himself. Homesteaders cut down trees to carry out the condition of fencing, selling the surplus of wood for what it might bring. The homesteader would fit the building conditions by erecting a shack with a kerosene roof and then leave a Chinaman in charge of the place. As soon as they got fee simple title they would sell out to the sugar planters.

### THE FORESTER'S PLANS.

Mr. Hosmer spoke of the question of the nursery referred to him at a previous meeting. He wished to talk matters over with Mr. Austin, the nursery gardener, before making a report.

Mr. Carter asked him what plan he thought would be best for him to pursue in the organization of his division.

Mr. Hosmer in reply presumed he should have to spend a good deal of time in the field, but felt that at the start he should stay in town a while studying the nursery and considering the matter of the Nuanuu forest station. At the latter place he desired to go over the ground with Mr. Hauchs. For two or three weeks he should have enough to do at the office buildings in getting affairs there into shape. After that he should go to Maui to look over the ground the same as he had done on Hawaii. Apparently forest conditions were most pressing on Hawaii and Maui. He inquired about the library at headquarters. There were a great many agricultural bulletins from the Federal department, a large proportion of which were of little or no use to the forestry and nursery division. Should he give such documents shelf room?

Mr. Giffard gave a statement of President Thurston's suggestion on that matter. It was that the heads of the different divisions should each look after the literature of his own subject in arranging the library.

### TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Carter regretted that he had failed to report a regulation on transportation as asked of the committee on regulations.

Mr. Giffard stated that he had spoken to President Wight of Wilder's Steamship Co., who said his company, and he believed the Inter-Island Co., would cooperate with the Board in carrying out any regulation to prevent the transportation of infected plants or seed came from one island to another.

### CIRCUIT COURT RULES ADOPTED

At its adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon the Bar Association completed its revision of Circuit Court Rules, on the basis of the special committee's report on Judge De Bolt's draft. There was considerable discussion on some points, and sometimes even law partners voted oppositely.

Finally the revision was adopted as a whole with a vote to have the code promulgated. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee, along with an authorization to pay its printing bill.

Judge Hartwell presided, others present being Messrs. Matthewman (secretary), Derby, Lewis, Highton, Judd, Weaver, Achi, Hemenway, Robertson, Anderson, McClanahan, Whitney, Stewart, Warren, Wilder, Vilas, Andrade and Kaulukou. The meeting adjourned subject to call of the chair.

homesteads in Mr. Hosmer's report. With regard to location, was there any suggestion of the people anywhere as to where homesteads could be successfully established without encroaching on forest reservations in any way?

Mr. Hosmer replied that the Governor looked into a number of tracts which had been opened for settlement and some proposed locations. Many petitions from natives and others to open homesteads were received. It was a usual cry everywhere on that island, those making it not caring whether there were any roads or not. But no sooner would a tract be opened than there was a cry for roads. In several instances the homesteaders were making a good fight and doing the best they could, but the roadless condition would make their struggle hopeless.

Answering a question by Mr. Brown, the speaker said the suitable land to which he had referred was mostly controlled by cattlemen or sugar planters. It was chiefly on the edge of the forest.

Mr. Brown said that when the homesteads were opened there was a great demand for coffee lands. Nobody would take such outside of the forest belts, as it was then believed that shade was necessary. People wanting homesteads then said to him—he having been the surveyor of the tracts—that they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahia. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity to visit the Island of Hawaii, because I feel that having made this reconnaissance trip, I have a much better idea of the location and extent of the forests on this important island, together with a much clearer idea of the forest problems which have to be solved, than I could have got in any other way. During the trip I was enabled to meet practically all the gentlemen who represent the important industries on Hawaii; the plantation managers, the cattlemen, and those gentlemen having in charge the various diversified industries, which are being developed. With many of these gentlemen I had considerable conversation and feel that I now have passed the introductory stage with them, so that they would take their chances on roads. So far as he knew now there were none of those homestead tracts on which anything was done, except that on which his friend Mr. Dole and associates were settled at Wahia. He was therefore curious to know something about the reported demands for homesteads which were made upon the Governor.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a shock

## FIFTY CENTS A MONTH

A small bottle of Scott's Emulsion costing fifty cents will last a baby a month—a few drops in its bottle each time it is fed. That's a small outlay for so large a return of health and comfort.

Babies that are given Scott's Emulsion quickly respond to its helpful action. It seems to contain just the elements of nourishment a baby needs most.

Ordinary food frequently lacks this nourishment; Scott's Emulsion always supplies it.

Imitations always cost less than the original, hence the substitutes for Scott's Emulsion can be sold for a few cents less. But you're not saving anything when you buy them. Cod liver oil has a market value and you get the pure oil in Scott's Emulsion. That's the difference.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

# BIG RAISE OF RENTAL

## By Bishop Estate for Kalihi Land.

Members of the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting sustained a shock in a letter from the Bishop Estate. It was a proposition to give a new lease of the land at Kalihi for ten years, but at a prodigious increase of rent. Hitherto the Government has been paying a rental of \$30 an acre for the land. Now the Bishop Estate asks \$400 a year, the Government to pay taxes, for the less than nine acres occupied by permanent institutions under the Board of Health. Following is the letter conveying the proposal:

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1904.

Chas. B. Cooper, M. D., President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: Referring to your communication No. 1473, dated February 19th, 1904, the trustees of the Estate of B. P. Bishop will grant to the Territorial Board of Health a lease of the 8.8 acres at Kapalama, this city, desired and now used by it for pest house purposes and home for non-leprosus children of leprosy parents, upon the following terms and conditions:

1st.—That the Territorial Government, the present lessee, signify in writing its acquiescence to the release of the portion of the premises desired, now held by the Government under Bishop Estate lease No. 764.

2nd.—That the proposed lease date from the first day of January, 1905, the date of expiration of the said lease No. 764 to the Government, and to endure for the term of ten (10) years thence ensuing.

3rd.—That the rental be four hundred dollars (\$400) per annum payable annually in advance net above all taxes, rates and assessments whatsoever.

4th.—That the lessee be privileged to use water from the artesian well on the mauka side of the road controlled by the said lessors, provided, however, that the connection therewith be not larger than a 3-inch pipe laid along the makai side of the railroad track in such manner as may be approved by the lessors or their agents; and that all costs for labor and material required in making such connection, and for all necessary changes and alterations in the pipe system and maintenance thereof during the term of lease, be borne by the lessee. Reserving, however, from this privilege unto the lessors, the right to tap the water main at any time or place for the benefit of other tenants of the Bishop Estate to such extent as the supply of water may warrant.

5th.—That the conditions of lease be as usually embodied in those issued by the trustees of this Estate, and all costs to be borne by the lessee. This offer is subject to written acceptance within 30 days from date.

Very truly yours,

E. T. WINANT,

For Secretary, Estate B. P. Bishop.

Dr. Cooper undertook to take the situation further in hand and report to the Board.

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99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

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**Low Prices.****CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
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HONOLULU.**Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORS.**

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A. B. LYONS IN THRUM'S ANNUAL

Six days without sight of land. No wonder there is excitement among the passengers when, in the dawn of the seventh day, they distinguish close at hand outlines of mountains losing themselves above in cloud.

With impatience they wait for daylight, eager to see once more the green of living plants. It is well that their eagerness does not hasten the imperceptible course of nature, for the volcanic cones of the lee coast they are passing, though striking in outline, are nearly bare of vegetation.

At last as we pass Diamond Head, with the entrance of the harbor only three miles ahead, the growing light enables us to discriminate the deep green of the tree-embowered city, the paler shades of grass lands and the ruddy brown of the great tuft cone in the foreground. The fringe of cocoanut palms along the Waikiki beach, distinguishable even to the naked eye although two miles distant, tells us that we are in the tropics. Otherwise, while the verdure delights the starved eye as verdure, there is nothing in it suggestive of tropical luxuriance. Indeed, unless there have been copious rains, the country will strike one as rather parched.

A botanist, new to the tropics, will be eager to make closer acquaintance with the vegetation seen thus in mass in the distance. He tries with his field glass to make out details as the steamer continues its course, parallel with the shore, but at a tantalizing distance, owing to the coral reef.

Arrived at the dock he will look in vain for any green thing. Even the water will be destitute of the weeds that would seem to him prizes. He must content himself with watching the kanaka boys, clad save for a breech cloth in their bare, brown skins, diving for the coins that passengers throw into the water.

At last he is safely stowed in what is called a hawc with the agreeable prospect of a breakfast on shore occupying a large part of his thoughts, and as he is whirled on through town he catches glimpses of unfamiliar trees and shrubs that make him impatient to form their closer acquaintance.

The results of his observations in the next few days he may summarize somewhat as follows: The streets of Honolulu for the most part are unshaded, although the city seems like one great park—the houses, in their spacious grounds embowered in trees and shrubbery. Palm trees abound of numerous species. Most stately of all is the royal palm, always rigidly erect, its head of comparatively few pinnate fronds mounting the pale colored, smooth, gracefully tapering column of its stem. Less striking but more beautiful is the date palm, whose slender, numerous fronds curve gracefully outward and whose erect, shaggy, massive trunk is symbolic of strength in repose. There are palms with slender stems not more than three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, stocky palms with immense fronds twice as large and three times as numerous as those of the royal palm, the stem two feet or more in diameter and only ten or fifteen feet high, palms with smooth, strictly cylindrical jointed trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, fan palms, feathered palms, palms with berry-like drapes, palms with cone-like fruit, palms bearing nuts small and large, naked and covered with a husk. Queen of them all with its slender, crooked trunk 50 to 100 feet high, its plume of magnificence, gracefully waving, yellow green fronds and its generous burden of fruit is the cocoanut palm, which, however, finds the climate of Honolulu scarcely warm enough for its finest development.

One will find in Honolulu very few plants belonging to the original flora of the islands. Even the grasses and weeds are nearly all exotic. The few "indigenous" trees occasionally planted are after all not aboriginal, having been brought from the Polynesian islands further south by the original settlers. Very few species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands are to be found anywhere except in the forests of the interior, where such species mostly originated. There are, however, many species of littoral plants which are widely distributed, the seeds, tubers or stems being transported long distances without injury by the salt sea water. These, with some cosmopolitan ferns, whose spores are readily carried long distances by wind, or accidentally adhering to the feathers or feet of migratory birds, are about the only truly native plants one will see in the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few of the 135 or more native ferns are commonly planted in gardens. The one that will particularly attract attention is the birdsnest fern, Neottopteris nidus, which is frequently placed in the croath of a branching tree trunk, its favorite location in its habitat. One would not recognize it at first glance as a fern at all. Its fronds are entire, 3 to 5 feet long, by 5 to 7 inches wide, forming a regular crown. The foliage is rather that of an indigenous plant like the banana than fern, but the spores growing on its surface betray it.

The tree ferns which abound in the forest, and which are peculiar Hawaiian species, you will rarely see in cultivation in Honolulu. They do not thrive in so dry a climate. This is unfortunate, for nothing could be more ornamental. The finest of them is the pulu fern, Gilodium Chamissii, whose unfolding young fronds are clothed with a glistening, silky, capillary chaff of an old gold color, fine and soft as the finest wood; formerly collected under the vernacular name pulu for filling pillows and mattresses—the same thing that in Sumatra is known as pengawai jambii, or the paku kidang, used by surgeons as a styptic. The fern trees in the woods have trunks six to fifteen or even twenty feet high and six to ten inches or more in diameter.

Among the indigenous trees occasionally seen in Honolulu is the breadfruit tree, which is planted as a shade tree with an eye to utility. The young trees are very beautiful as long as they retain their symmetrical, pyramidal form. The ample, dark green, rigid leaves, more than a foot long and pinnately

lobed make a very dense shade, and suggest the idea of extraordinary vigor of growth which is carried out consistently by the great green globes of its fruit. In the older trees the beauty of symmetry is lost, but there remains an air of sturdy self assertion which seems to excuse their grotesque ugliness.

One tree doubtless imported by the aborigines is the ohia, or mountain apple, Eugenia Malaccensis, occasionally seen in Honolulu, but not happy where there is so little rain. A noble tree it is under favorable conditions, with its large, oval, deep green, shining leaves, and the scarlet tassels of its numerous blossoms, but it is when the fruit is ripe that the tree is in its glory, great clusters of the deep red luscious looking "apples" clinging about its branches and larger limbs everywhere. Juicy and refreshing the fruit is, although rather insipid.

Conspicuous by the paleness of its silvery foliage among the shade trees near the city, as well as in the valleys of the interior, is the Kukui, or candlenut tree, Aleurites Moluccana. The fruit looks something like the black walnut, but is larger and frequently contains two nuts. These are as large as an English walnut, with a shell nearly as hard as that of a hickory nut, from which are carved effective ornaments, black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. The oily kernels were formerly strung on bamboo splints by the natives for torches, whence, to this day, a lamp is an ipu kukui.

Another native plant, abundant in the mountains, you will often see planted for hedges—a Dracaena (more properly Cordyline)—but with green, not red or variegated, foliage. The natives call it ti, and find many uses for it. The roots which are three to six inches thick and several feet long are roasted or steamed in underground ovens, sugar being produced abundantly in the process. In this condition it is eaten, or rather chewed and the juice sucked from it, but the principal use made of it by the natives is to produce okolehao, a kind of moonshiner's whiskey. The leaves take the place of wrapping paper in the fish market. Haole (white people) make a bundle of putting up packages with it, but the native Hawaiian is very dextrous in its use, and the imitative Chinaman succeeds equally well.

Banana trees you see everywhere, but not generally planted for ornament. The trade wind blows too constantly to allow them to keep a whole leaf more than a day or two, unless under shelter of a house. The stranger is surprised at their variety, as different one from another as the varieties of pear or apple. Some grow on small "trees," not more than six feet high, others run up fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five feet. The rapidity of growth is something amazing. Cut off the trunk of a half grown plant—you find that it is made up simply of the sheaths of leaf stalks, the center occupied by the coming leaf, which immediately begins to push forward so that in a few minutes it projects noticeably, and in half a day it will have grown out several inches.

The fruit of the different varieties varies greatly in size, shape color and flavor; the fruit clusters in some varieties are very large, in others always small. Of the thousands of blossoms produced from each "bud," only a few, fifty or less to two hundred of the first, are followed by fruit; a seed is never developed.

One variety has the fruit cluster erect instead of pendant. Some are good to eat uncooked, and spoiled by cooking, others are unpalatable unless cooked, when they are delicious.

You would not distinguish a plant of Manila hemp from a banana "tree," but the fruit of the former is insipid, and filled with perfectly developed seeds.

Your guide will point out to you as the traveler's palm a plant which your botanist's eye will recognize as a banana rather than a palm. Unlike the banana it is a branching perennial plant, and unlike banana, its great banners of leaves are so tough in texture that they are but little split to pieces by the wind. The flower clusters are lateral, not terminal, and the bracts are persistent, so that the fruit is concealed from view. You find, however, that it resembles a banana shape, although only three or four inches long. But the part of the fruit which in the banana is the edible pulp is tough and horny, and your curiosity to know what is inside subsides after you have tried your jackknife on it a while. You will make a mistake, though, if you throw the refractory thing away. Take it home and let it lie a day in the sun and you will find that your curiosity was justified. The tough fruit yields to the persuasion of the sun, and splits into three valves, which separate and

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A characteristic plant in Honolulu, especially about the houses of natives is the papaya. An erect trunk, generally, but not always unbranched, bearing at the summit a cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet long, in the axil of each, in the female plant, a bud, blossom or fruit. There will thus be always fruit in all stages of growth, the lowest quite ripe and yellow, the rest green. The fruit is melon-like in size and structure, ovoid and four to five inches in diameter, but the peppy seeds are surrounded with a fleshy covering. A plant will ripen several of these fruits each week for several years. The male tree produces great panicles of white blossoms having a delicious spicy fragrance.

Another tree during the summer months will attract especial notice by its tempting display of fruit; this is the avocado, more commonly known as the alligator pear, Persea gratissima. The tree is not usually large, nor is its foliage particularly attractive—the rather coarse, somewhat rough, obovate leaves six or eight inches long. The fruit is commonly elongated pear shape—sometimes club shaped, occasionally curved like a crooknecked squash, but also sometimes quite spherical, smooth skinned, green until quite mature, then in some varieties, suddenly changing to a dark purple like that of the egg plant fruit, in others becoming somewhat yellowish. The weight might range from eight to thirty ounces, according to the variety, or rather according to the individual tree, for each seems to be a law unto itself. The fruit contains a single

(Continued on page 7.)

**FOUR TONS****TO ACRE****Annual Meeting of the**  
**Waimea Sugar**  
**Company.****Can't Eat**

You certainly don't want to eat if you are not hungry. But you must eat, and you must digest your food, too. If not, you will become weak, pale, thin. Good food, good appetite, good digestion,—these are essential.



Mr. Robert Venus, of Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and says: "I suffered greatly from loss of appetite, indigestion, pains in the stomach, weakness, and nervousness. Several doctors tried in vain to give me relief. A friend then induced me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for it had done much good. The first bottle worked wonders for me. Soon my appetite came back, my indigestion was cured, and I was strong and hearty."

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**Sarsaparilla**

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Be sure you get Ayer's.

Keep your bowels in good condition by using Ayer's Pills. They cure constipation, coated tongue, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., A...

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**  
TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalauapapa, Molokai, deceased testator, by the Hon. J. W. Kaha, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904.  
MALA KAILUA,  
Administrator with the Will Annexed,  
Estate of Keawe Kailua,  
2561—Feb. 4, 19.

**NOTICE.**

## TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED:

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p.m. and all persons interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahaina Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY,  
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui.  
2561—Feb. 5, 19.

**WANTED BOY PROPERLY SPANKED.**

A schoolteacher boxed the ears of a pupil a few days ago. The boy told his mother, and the next day the teacher received the following note: "Nature has provided a proper place for the punishment of a boy, and it is not his ear. I will thank you to use it hereafter."—Muscatoh (Kan.) Record.

**WHAT THIS MAN SAYS**

## Only Resechoes the Sentiment of Thousands In Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

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A neat and interesting souvenir of Hawaii, neatly gotten up and handsomely bound.

The stories are ALL HAWAIIAN, having a distinct Island flavor and apart from its value as a souvenir the book is an interesting one

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# WATER WAS TOO FRESH

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### Nitrate of Soda

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Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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### Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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How he won her: "You serpent!" hissed the fair, but angry, daughter of Eve. "You snake charmer!" retorted the wise son of Adam. Then she smiled, and womanlike, forgave him.—Chicago News.

foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filaments. A tree twenty years old may have a hole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The samanea, obviously, like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscape. What the elm is to those in the Northern states, the algaroba is to the kamaaina in Honolulu. Its lank, lawless, often contorted, branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branches and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a lightheartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly, in dry seasons indeed saves it from scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of finest quality for the beehive. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba tree. And the parent tree from which these forests have sprung still stands, not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You look in vain for anything corresponding with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn May weed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent.

Yes, there are white poppy thistles, Aegome Mexicanus, as fine as you will see anywhere—and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of convolvulus, with profusion of blossoms perhaps white striped with pink, perhaps blue, pale, but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the shore may be carpeted with nolii—Zygophyllum tribulum—and surely nothing could be more gay than the bold of its delicately fragrant blossoms—Mahukona violets they are called locally. But, for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors.

But you have forgotten lantana! No, that is another story." Lantana cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower. It has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harshly incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a generation convert into impenetrable thickets half the pasture land of Oahu? Those who have seen only the little plants which in temperate climes must be kept in pots half the year for fear of injury from frost can hardly understand what I mean when I speak of this plant as in complete possession, but on Oahu it is not frost but drought that it has to contend with, and it seems impossible to scour the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in height is a minimum; except in parched regions, five to eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests where moisture is abundant, it becomes almost a tree. I have a piece of one of the trunks that measures fully four inches in diameter; the plant, supported as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the lantana could never have spread as it has without assistance. It found an ally in the newly introduced mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds.

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American mamei apple, a fine tree with handsome foliage; the pomegranate, planted as an ornamental shrub rather than for the sake of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous varieties; the loquat (Rosaceae); the Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry (both Myrtaceous) and the familiar peach. Very few of the fruits of the temperate zone will grow in Honolulu. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well as such berries as the raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry are conspicuous by their absence.

But few coniferous trees appear in Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is planted occasionally, and seems to thrive. Arbor Vitae was planted long ago in Nuuanu Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find araucarias, which certainly supply their places very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the trade wind.

One tree which is more frequently seen in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is frequently mistaken for a conifer is the ironwood, Casuarina equisetifolia, although originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropical countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branches simulating the foliage of the pines, and with a fruit quite as conelike in appearance certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji islands forks were made of it to be used exclusively in the cannibal feasts. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiian.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the samanea, commonly known in Honolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced—most of them belonging to the Acacia or to the Cassia group, and having accordingly compound or decomound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth, throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit. Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar wilted appearance quite in contrast with its ordinary aspect, which is one of exuberant vitality. The foliage may become a little ragged in winter, but only preparatory to a more glorious rehabilitation, which culminates with its blossoming time, when for weeks the deep, rich green of its

foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filaments. A tree twenty years old may have a hole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The samanea, obviously, like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscape. What the elm is to those in the Northern states, the algaroba is to the kamaaina in Honolulu. Its lank, lawless, often contorted, branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branches and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a lightheartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a Bignonia, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the Bougainvillea envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the dye vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day garment of green which it covers, for weeks at a time, and more than once in the year.

More prized but less common is the Stephanotis, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a snow bank.

The same snow effect is produced when the unguilty fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (*Cereus trigonus*) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of these hedges at Oahu College—a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once—sometimes there have been three or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stamens and a thousand stamens—I have counted them more than once, myself—they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured.

Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of.

But trees vie with vines and humbler plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, Judas tree, and a few Rosaceae forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged, and trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month.

It is trees of the Cassia family, Caesalpiniace, especially that light up with color the spacious grounds about Honolulu residences. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of cassia which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather than trees have all yellow flowers, and many of them are perennial bloomers.

The Caesalpinias are sometimes shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blossoms being commonly yellow. A very beautiful tree of this genus is the yellow poinciana, a massive head of finely cut foliage; the ample flower clusters giving place to purple pods, so numerous as to give the whole tree their ruddy hue.

The Bauhinias, sturdy climbers or small trees, remarkable for their two-lobed leaves (whence named for the two brothers Bauhin), give preference to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the St. Thomas tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a paler ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of the martyred saint.

Very conspicuous throughout the summer months is the tree known in Honolulu as the golden shower, or more prosaically as the pudding stick tree—medical men familiar as Purging cassia, Cathartocarpus fistula. The foliage is comparatively scanty, consisting of pinnate leaves with large entire leaflets. The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen inches or more in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, are rather ornamental than otherwise, as they sway with every breeze. In spring the buds appear in drooping panicles, and then for four months there is a continuous succession of the pure primrose yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify the popular name of the tree. The petals which are of a delicate, rich color, are really coarse in texture; this explains why they last as they do ten days or a fortnight without noticeable change.

Another tree allied to the Purging cassia, and called Horse cassia, has foliage resembling that of the locust, although the leaves are larger, and the huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen to twenty inches long, and more than an inch in diameter; but in this species, the blossoms which remind one of those of the Judas tree last only a few weeks.

A third allied species has a foliage very similar to that just described, only that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly graceful droop. The pods in external appearance resemble those of Purging cassia. In the latter the pod has transverse diaphragms separating the seeds, which are embedded in pulp. In this species each seed is enclosed in a tiny box, shaped just like a pill box, of woody texture, yet with walls not thicker than a hair. These little cells lie inside the pod exactly like so many coins rolled up in brown paper. The flowers are produced in clusters which closely surround the boughs of the previous year's growth. They resemble in size, shape and color the largest, deepest colored crab apple blossoms, but the tree remains apparently in full bloom ten or twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to behold. There is in fact, as regards his ap-

petite for color. Even without this, he may have all through the summer months almost a surfeit of color. A neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered with a Bougainvillea vine. When the blossoming time comes, the deep green of its foliage will be flecked at first with a reddish purple—more accurately magenta—but soon the patches of color will spread and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a mass of purple. It seems like an experiment in decorative art belonging to a primitive and barbaric stage. You are not sorry that nature has not yet repeated it. There are varieties of Bougainvillea, however, of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick red, even an orange scarlet. What is remarkable in all is that it is not the flowers at all that are thus colored. It is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock, in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

# BEAUTIFUL SKIN Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

### Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

### KOHALA WATER FRANCHISE SALE

### CHINESE HOMES NEED CLEANSING

Besides making further modifications in the Kohala water franchise, the Governor has directed another postponement of the sale. It is now set for March 12. A. C. Gehr, champion of the original ditch company, cabled to Governor Carter from Washington saying he was coming to Honolulu to bid and asking that the date of sale be fixed so that he could be present.

Among the changes in the license is a reduction of the upset price, which was put at two and a half per cent. of the gross receipts. Then the time limit for completing the first section is to be altered from two years to eighteen months. Land Commissioner Pratt will revise the notice accordingly without delay.

### Chinese Line No More.

It is reported that the China Commercial Steamship Company has entered into an agreement with the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company by which it abandons San Francisco as a port of call for its liners and is hereafter to engage in the transportation from Portland of goods consigned to the Orient in common with the other company. The freight war which has long been a source of annoyance to shippers has thus come to an end. Hawaii Shimp.

Doko's Violent Intentions.

Senator Tillman tells a story of Doko, a little town in South Carolina, with just about enough people to fill a small school house. At the beginning of the Civil war its people became greatly excited over secession and held a mass meeting at which these resolutions were passed: "Resolved, First, that South Carolina should secede. Resolved, Second, that if South Carolina don't damned if Doko don't."

There are other plots equally embodied with a passion for brilliant color—the cardinal flower of the meadow, the Zauchneria of California hillsides, the Atamasco lily, the scarlet Salvia, the rose and the carnation of the gardens, but where among them all is one which can pour forth its passion in any such lavish creation? Well is the tree named Poinciana regia.

ALBERT B. LYONS, M.D.

Detroit, Mich.

**MOTHERS**  
should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints.



**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
*Absolutely Pure*  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

**ARRIVED.**

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson from Lahaina, Maalaia, Kona ad. Kauai ports, at 6:28 a.m., with 1600 bags coffee, 1804 bags sugar, 31 head cattle, 144 bags awn, 128 bags taro, 47 bunches bananas, 30 boxes fruit, 20 bags butter, 19 bds. hides, 15 pkgs. hats, 10 cts. fowls, 17 pigs, 7 boxes fish, 200 pkgs. sundries. Am. schr. S. H. Lunsman, Johnson from Moji, Japan, 42 days out, at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 5:15 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 4:20 a.m.

Am. bkt. Amelin, Weller, 25 days from Eureka, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports, at 10 a.m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

S. S. Argyll, Gilboy, from Kahului at 6:30 a.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Maui ports and Kahoolawe, at 6 a.m., with 200 sheep and 10 pkgs. sundries.

American bark Yosemite, Flynn, 76 days from Newcastle, at 5:30 p.m.

**DEPARTED.**

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. Nilhai, Thompson, for Honolulu, Kaanapali, Lahaina, Naalae, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anaehola, at 3 p.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 7 a.m.

S. S. Rosecrans, Johnson, for San Francisco, via Hilo, 5:30 p.m.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Henneche, for San Francisco at 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Italian cruiser Puglia, for Yokohama, at 9:15 a.m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kukuhale, at 9:30 a.m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukalau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe and Papalau, at 5 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

S. S. Argyll, Gilboy, for San Francisco, at 4:30 p.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui, and Lanai ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kaunakakai at 11 a.m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kauai ports, at 8 a.m.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Nilson, for San Francisco, at 12:15 p.m.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 1:15 p.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

From Kauai, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 23.—From Kauai: Mrs. J. P. Lino and two sons. From Kona: Geo. Clarke, Jr., Miss M. Gaspar, W. W. Bruner, C. W. Ashford. From Maui: T. B. Lyons, Miss Lani Anin, Chas. Gay, F. J. Cross, C. L. de Cew, W. White, Mrs. W. Henning, Miss Henning, Pang Ley and 50 deck.

From Kauai ports per stmr. Kauai, Feb. 24.—Geo. Fairchild, J. M. Spalding, E. O. Omsted, Pah On, C. F. Schermerhorn, K. Sagami, W. C. Seaberg, and 52 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, February 25, from Molokai ports and Kahoolawe; Jack McVeigh, C. C. Conradi and Mrs. Tanaka.

**Departed.**

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Feb. 23.—Mrs. M. Schrader, Mrs. W. Barry, W. G. Walker, W. Elliott, Mr. Henneage, G. Mackintosh and wife, Rev. P. K. Woo, Rev. G. L. Pearson, D. P. Murdoch and wife, L. Iwasaki, L. Ahoon, Lieut. J. R. Slattery, Capt. A. P. Niblack, Mrs. Siemsen, H. Reinecke, V. Hurd, Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, Rev. S. L. Desha, E. P. Low and wife, C. H. Ramsay, A. Ainslee, Edgar M. Brown, Wm. J. Landers and wife, Chas. Cowan, Geo. Gill, H. Kendall, Jas. Cornwell, wife and child, A. A. B., H. B. Sinclair, A. M. Barber, C. W. Kellogg and wife, Fritz Wilhelm, P. O'Brien, K. E. Morgan and wife, T. T. McHenry, Dr. J. T. McDonald, Miss K. Judd, Mrs. Emily Judd, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Miss L. Notley, Mrs. N. E. Tracy.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 23.—L. M. Viteleson, J. Spencer, W. K. Harnden, C. Gernar, Mrs. C. Reinhardt, Mrs. T. E. Ayers, Mrs. Maria Tetzlaff and child, Mrs. Solka Noa and 2 children, Jas. C. Crane, E. K. Duvauchelle.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, Feb. 23.—C. F. Herrick, E. C. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Rice, J. W. Fennell, F. S. M., Yee Sheong, Y. Adachi, S. Tanaka, K. Odo, F. J. Heger, G. Turnbull, F. M. Swanzy, J. Nevin, L. Tobriner, M. C. O'Mara, and fourteen deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, February 25, for Pukoo: J. F. Brown and wife.

**• • •**

**PREPARE FOR CROUP.**—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**• • •**

**"Is that you, Henry? What time is it?"** Mr. Mason-Lodge (comfortably) — "Sh, dear! 'S mush earlier in usly is at thisth time, I 'sure you!"—Judge.

**• • •**

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration." "To arbitration?" "Yes. She always wants to refer disputes to her mother."—Ex-

**SYMPATHY ON  
JAPAN'S SIDE**

The Yamato Shimbun says:

"The Russian-Japanese war is a red hot theme of talk up at my place," said a Honolulu resident a day or so ago to a Yamato representative. "I live in a boarding house not a great distance from the residences of Judge Dole and Sam Parker, and the house is patronized by people above the ordinary in intelligence. I want to say that there are fewer better ways of gauging the trend of sentiment on public questions than at the table of a boarding house, where gather men of various nationalities. Up at my place there are a number of English subjects, several Scotchmen, some Germans, and the rest native 'Americans.' The line of talk of the present war should be gratifying to the Japanese, who thus far have all the best of it, for the sympathy of all hands around that boarding house is with them. It is quite interesting to hear the speculations ventured and predictions made as to what each man's native country would do under certain conditions. The house is a unit, however, in its desire to see Japan wallop the Russian bear and walk him good and hard. The determined, daring, fearless and patriotic fighting qualities of the Japanese warriors are admitted by the English, Scotch and German contingent around the table where I feed, and these men are all pretty confident that Russia will not be a match for the tigerish front of the little Japs will show both on land and sea."

"The general impression appears to favor the success of the Japanese arms and the future increased importance of Japan as a world power. Of course, it need not be added that the straight Americans up at my house are in full accord with the others in this sympathy for Japan and desire to see Russia 'licked.' I have yet to hear one single voice raised in favor of Russia. I am one of the Americans alluded to, and my cry is first, last and all the time in the present scrap, 'Banzai!'"

**Accepts the Lease.**

The Board of Health has decided to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate for Kalihii Camp land. President Cooper called upon Land Agent F. S. Dodge of the Bishop Estate yesterday and was convinced that the rent asked for the land was not exorbitant.

The land now occupied by the Kalihii camp which the Home Rule colony was compelled to leave some time ago will be given up by the Public Works Department and no further attempt will be made to accommodate the former residents of Supt. Boyd.

"Dr. Cooper called today and agreed to accept the offer of the Bishop Estate," said F. S. Dodge, the land agent yesterday. "He was convinced that our demands were perfectly reasonable. The rent asked of the Government is twenty per cent lower than was asked of other parties who wanted the land and is less also than other land rents for in the same vicinity. In addition we give water rights free, which under the government's own charges are worth \$100. The rental asked is less than six per cent on the valuation placed upon the land by the assessor and is considerably less than the rentals paid by the tenants in the immediate neighborhood. A reduction was made for the government from the fixed rate asked for the land in the vicinity. When Dr. Cooper was informed of these things, he accepted the conditions of the lease without question."

**Shipping Notes.**

The extension of Sorenson's wharf is rapidly approaching completion. It is now on a line with the old Fisherman's wharf and the new Inter-Island wharf, and the planking is being laid. The following sugar is reported at Kauai ports ready for shipment: K. S. M., 78 bags; V. K., 1300; Mak., 8650; G. & R., 500; McB., 20,867; K. P., 800; L. P., 1790; H. M., 3375; G. E., 130; and K. S. Co., 3500; making a total of 40,390 bags.

The Pacific Mail liner Siberia left Yolohama yesterday for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco, Kaneko and K. Takahashi, vice president of the Bank of Japan, who are being sent to the United States on a mission of importance to Japan.

The bark Alden Besse is to be repaired here according to the recommendations of the board of survey, and she will then proceed to San Francisco. Orders have just been received by the captain to do the work here. The question of insurance has been settled with the Underwriters and she can now go into commission again. She will carry a sugar cargo to the coast.

An eel found in Hawaiian waters has been named the gymnotorax Berndti, in honor of Fish Inspector Louis Berndt, superintendent of the Fisherman's wharf. In a recent bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission there are two plates showing the species with the technical name attached. The Berndt eel is gray in color. This species was discovered by Mr. Berndt and sent to the Fish Commission.

T. R. Robinson believed that every Christian should work for the strict observance of the Sabbath. He did not believe in any work which taught boys the principle of earning money on Sunday.

Captain Bray did not believe in extremes, nor in laying down a standard for others. He instanced the Pharisees laying down a standard for Christ.

Mr. Tosh thought that nations which observed the Sabbath strictly made the most progress and that working men were truer to their employers who observed the Sabbath.

Messrs. Day and Webb were in favor of closing public works and conveniences on Sunday. Mr. Day spoke of the loose manner in which the Latin races observed the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin believed in working on Sunday but he wanted the work to be in helping others.

Mr. Behrens thought the laws of God were binding, but he did not believe in man selecting a day and dictating to others when and how people should act.

Mr. Toellner thought that men could often get the most rest by having recreation.

Mr. Brown did not believe in doing anything on Sunday which did not have a good result. He did not object to innocent amusements for children, but he believed in restricting people's conduct on the Sabbath. He thought a Parisian Sunday would not be good for America.

Mr. Bigelow wished to see every day kept so sacred that the formality of the Sabbath would disappear.

W. Templeton believed in following Christ's idea of doing good on the Sabbath.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Jones for his address.

Yours respectfully, —

**AS TO HOME  
PATRONAGE**

**TERRITORIAL  
FINANCES**

**Governor Carter  
Goes Half  
Way.**

**The Governor and  
Business Men  
Confer.**

Immediately after the Governor's conference with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association at the Executive Chamber yesterday morning, the Builders and Traders' Exchange had their innings with the Governor on the "home patronage" question.

The secretary, J. D. Avery, personally presented the letter on the proposition which he had been previously directed to prepare by vote of the Exchange as indicated in these columns yesterday. The letter appears below.

After reading the letter, Governor Carter remarked that it would be impossible to limit the call for bids on work on Oahu in ten days owing to the fact that Hilo people desired to bid on certain government contracts all over the Territory, including Oahu.

He said, however, that he fully sympathized with the idea of giving the taxpayers of the Territory every legitimate preference, but that the Exchange and the business community represented by them doubtless did not expect him to do anything unreasonable. Furthermore, there were certain instances in which the government would not be justified in limiting its patronage to local contractors and supply men, as they might combine and the taxpayers would not want him to allow \$75,000 to be paid for a job which could be obtained for \$50,000, merely to keep the work at home.

Mr. Avery assured the Governor that while the Exchange asked that some rule such as the one suggested be made, it did not anticipate that there never would be an exceptional instance in which the government would be justified in making its purchases or awarding its contracts to non-residents. But, as to the combination idea, that was far from possible under existing conditions, even if such a thing were to be attempted. And there was not the slightest indication of any desire, even to attempt such a combination.

The Governor stated that the last Legislature had removed from the executive department any option as to whom should be allowed to bid on government work and he thought the amendment to the law had been made under influence of members of the Builders & Traders' Exchange.

This instance in which the government would be justified in making its purchases or awarding its contracts to non-residents. But, as to the combination idea, that was far from possible under existing conditions, even if such a thing were to be attempted. And there was not the slightest indication of any desire, even to attempt such a combination.

The following is the letter which the Builders & Traders' Exchange at its last meeting instructed the Secretary to draw up and, upon approval thereof by the president, to present to the Governor:

Honolulu, H. T., Feb. 24, 1904.

Honorable George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, City.

Sir: By direction of the Builders & Traders' Exchange I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the subject matter of the communication from this Exchange dated Dec. 2, 1903, and presented to you through a committee consisting of Messrs. W. W. Harris (Lawyers & Cooke, Ltd.), L. E. Pinkham (Concrete Construction Co., Ltd.), Wm. W. Hall (E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.), A. Harrison (A. Harrison Mill Co., Ltd.), Geo. Rodick (H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.), G. F. Bush (Honolulu Iron Works Co.), and J. H. Craig (General Contractor).

We have the honor to further represent to you through this organization that the business and tax paying community of this city feels keenly on the question of taxpayers' money going to non-resident supply houses and contractors who do not contribute to the support of the Government of Hawaii.

The sentiment is very strong that every dollar of the Territorial funds that can be kept in Hawaii is needed during the present condition of business.

Merchants with enormous stocks and contractors with expensive plants must make a living for themselves and interest on their invested capital. A material reduction of these stocks means both loss of revenue to Hawaii by way of taxes and sore inconvenience to the consuming public. But for the varied and expensive stocks carried by Honolulu merchants the purchasing public would be largely dependent upon the mainland for their everyday supplies.

We submit every legitimate government support is due the actual resident taxpayer.

By vote of the Builders & Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, I am directed to advise you that it is the sense of this Exchange representing the material supply houses and contractors of this city that tenders on Territorial government work for the Island of Oahu, should be called not longer than ten days prior to opening the same and not longer than twenty days on work for the other islands, and to respectfully request that you issue the proper directions to department heads affected thereby.

Thanking you for your expressions of appreciation for and sympathy with these sentiments as presented to you by our Committee on Dec. 2d last, I have the honor to remain,

Yours respectfully, —

J. D. AVERY,